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TWO CENTS.

No. 13,354.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1895-TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

THE LONDON MARKET

Tendency to Steadiness in American Securities Shown.

BANKERS NOT TO WITHDRAW MILLIONS

Disposition to See a Brighter Out-

COMMENT OF THE PAPERS

LONDON, December 21.-Public attention here is almost entirely diverted from the political to the financial aspect of the Venezuelan situation. The rumor circulated in this city that the Rothschilds had decided to immediately withdraw £5,000,000 (\$25,000,-000) from America is attracting great attention. But the Rothschilds informed the Associated Press today that this report, as well as that of the collapse of the negotia-tion for a United States loan, were utterly untrue and that no negotiations were pending regarding a loan, and that ro withdrawals of gold from the United States had been ordered on account of the Rothschilds.

A representative of the Associated Press also called on the Morgans, Brown & Shipley's, Morton & Rose's and a number of other leading banking houses, and especially those connected with the United States. They generally regarded the situation as being more favorable.

tion as being more favorable.

The head of one of the prominent banking firms said to the Associated Press representative: "It seems that the political question is now laid at rest by the authorization of the appointment of a commission of sensible men, who will have time to make their influence felt. My telegrams show no notices of withdrawal for hoarding."

The Outlook More Favorable.

Continuing, the banker said: "I am satisfied that nothing serious will come of it." The manager of a house whose influence is felt in every financial transaction remarked: "If European Investors take everything seriously, there is no knowing where the declines will stop. But the outlook is somewhat more favorable today. After all the merchants and bankers must make their influence felt, and we have indications that the really serious business

dications that the really serious business men of America are anxious to undo the harm the jingoes have done."

The stock exchange opened with a tendency to panic. All classes of securities were freely offered. Foreign government securities were heavy and the American market was quite disorganized. In fact, it was difficult to obtain quotations. Soon after the market overed Milwaukee it was difficult to obtain quotations. Soon after the market opened Milwaukee fell 5, Louisville 4, Canadian Pacific 21-4.

fell 5. Louisville 4. Canadian Pacific 21-4, and Denver preferred 31-4. This was followed by a partial recovery.

Business on the stock exchange closed steadier. There was a recovery from the worst points shown, though the prices reached were below those of last evening. The general teeling on the stock exchange here was that it will be a difficult tesk to restere the confidence of ordinary investors in American securities.

tesk to restere the confidence of ordinary investors in American securities.

Most of the afternoon newspapers publish comparative tables, showing the great difference between the prices of American stocks before President Cleveland's message on the Venezuelan question was sent to Congress and the prices today.

Criticising the President.

The Pall Mall Gazette this afternoon devotes an article to an attempt to show that duestien President Cleveland committee the big blunder and has done America great on the subject.

In the course of this article, and the consular bureau will be anquestion President Cleveland committed a citing President Cleveland's message on the financial situation, the Pall Mall Gazette

"We think his expression, fatuous financial operations,' should have been 'fatuous political operations. His message is very beautiful, but it is not much use to the men who failed yesterday. They were, perhaps, more blameless themselves than the recklessness of the man who rebukes them.

America is now taking a hand in the matter. The commission bill has passed, but we doubt if the commission will ever re-

The St. James Gazette remarks:
"If the conflict between nations commences when the effects of the strife begin to be felt, then the first round of the gin to be felt, then the first round of the struggle between England and the United States, so unexpectedly forced by President Cleveland, has not been favorable to his own country. Whatever the future may bring, America has already suffered no contemptible part of the loss which might be expected to follow the serious disaster of war."

The Westminster Gazette expresses the opinion that "President Cleveland's second message mest distinctly improves the situation. It is a change of seent at the most opportune moment, and we are likely to hear more about greenbacks than the Monroe doctrine for the next few days."

The Clobe says:

The Globe says:
"President Cleveland's arrogant manihis financial reforms, but now the effect is assuming larger and more dangerous is assuming larger and more dangerous dimensions than he anticipated. His mos-sage of yesterday was sent in an endeavor to allay the disquietude, and lest he he held up to popular colium as the chief wrecker of American trade and industry."

FATAL RAILWAY COLLISION.

Reading Trains Come Together Near

Frankfort. PHILADELPHIA, December 21.-The local north-bound train on the Reading railroad, which left the station in this city at 6:15 o'clock this morning and reached the suburban town of Frankfort at 4:40, started from Frankfort station without waiting, as is customary, for the down train, which arrives at 6:44, and the result was a collision at Sellers street, two blocks north of the Frankfort station. Two persons were killed and several injured, three of them

fatally.

Killed-Daniel Hart, aged seventy years,

Anderson, sixteen

Killed-Daniel Hart, aged seventy years, of Frankfort; George Anderson, sixteen years, of Frankfort.— Injured-Edward Stott, twenty, Frankfigured—Edward Stott, twenty, Frank-fort; both legs crushed; injured internally; will probably die. Samuel Seevers, fifty-three, Frankfort; both legs and arm crush-ed; injured internally; will probably die. George W. Lee, Jr., lifteent years, Frank-fort, badly bruised; Samuel P. Logan, fort, Brankfort; we leg brykers, given forty-five, Frankfort; one leg broken; skull fractured. Herbert E. Pray, seventeen, Frankfort; badly bruised about body. Win, Mandsley, stateen, Frankfort; badly bruis-ed; injured internally. Urber Udell, forty-five, Frankfort; both legs and arm broken. George Hudsell, twenty-five, Cedar Hall left arm cut off and both legs broken ral others were less seriously hurt.

Treasury Department Changes,

The following changes have been made in the Treasury Department: Appointment-Orville P. Derby, West Va., \$900, supervising architect's office. Promotions, bureau of statistics-Wm. Burchard, District of Columbia, \$1,800 to \$2,000; L. Vanderof Columbia, \$1,800 to \$2,000; L. vander-hoef, Michigan, \$1,600 to \$1,800; George W. Leesnitzer, District of Columbia, \$1,400 to \$1,600; Wm. J. Coite, North Carolina, \$1,200 to \$1,400; Arthur S. Gray, Kansas, \$1,000 to \$1,200; W. H. Harmer, Pennsylvania, \$100 to \$1,200; W. H. Harmer, Pennsylvania, \$100 to \$1,000.

Report of the Columbia Railway Company's Condition Submitted.

Its Receipts and Expenditures for the Last Year Set Forth-Other Matters.

The annual report of the Columbia Railway Company for the year ended February 28, 1895, was submitted to the Senate today by James B. Adams, secretary and treas-urer. It was shown that the receipts of the company amounted to \$192,824.85, divided as follows: Balance from last year \$3,742.61; passenger receipts, \$110,299.47; sale of old material, \$2,011.77; sale of tickets, \$76.771. Disbursements were: Transportation, \$68,108.58; maintenance, \$3,803.73; general expenses, \$7,622.58; taxes, \$4,473.17; interest (sundry), \$1,568.89; dividend, \$24,000; redemption of tickets, \$77,346.42; balance in hands of treasurer February 28, 1895, \$5,-901.48; total cash credit, \$192,824.85. Information regarding the company is given as follows: Receipts, per day, \$302.19; per trip, .917; per mile, .173; per passenger, .044. Operating expenses, total, \$79,534.89 per day, \$217.90; per trip, .70; per mile, .125; per passenger, .031; pay pasenger transported, 2,507,476; pay passengers per trip, 22; pay passengers per mile, 3.94; number of car trips, 113,688; number of car ber of car trips, 113,688; number of car miles, 635,648; free transfer passengers transported, 834,810. Tickets exchanged with foreign companies during year, 1,526,159; Columbia tickets held by foreign companies, 813,033; foreign tickets held by Columbia Company, 753,116; excess of Columbia tickets held by foreign companies, 50,920. The daily average of pay passengers carried was 6,832. The report also gives a summary of receipts and disbursements of the company since 1871. ments of the company since 1871.

Howe Telephone Company.

Mr. Gorman introduced in the Senate tolay a bill to permit the Howe Telephone Company of Washington, D. C., to install, maintain and operate a telephone and telephone plant and exchange in the District of Columbia. It is similar to a bill intro-duced in the House a few days ago.

MR. CHILTON BACK.

He and Mr. Hunter Witnessed the Riot at Trebizond.

Mr. Robert S. Chilton of this city, who was recently recalled from Turkey to fill the office of chief of the consular bureau of the State Department, has arrived in this city, but has not yet reported his return to the department. He came home on the North German-Lloyd steamer Fulda, which arrived at New York Thursday. With Mr. Dulany Hunter of the State Department, he was sent to Turkey a few months ago to establish United States consulates at Erzeroum and Harpoot, in accordance with an act of Congress.

Witnessed the Riots.

Owing to the long and unexplained delay of the Turkish government in considering their application for exequaturs as consuls, they started for their new posts without exequaturs. They got to Trebizond on the day of the riot, and, finding it dangerous to proceed, stayed there until they were reproceed, stayed there until they were re-called to Constantinople by the State De-partment. Mr. Hunter was out sightseeing at Trebizond when the riot occurred which cost so many lives. He was threatened by the excited mbb, and only escaped its fury by disclosing his identity as an officer of the United States. Mr. Chilton made a long report to the State Department of the Turk-ish massacre at Trebizond, based on his own observations, but the department has so far in his pronouncement on the Venezuelan observations, but the department has so far suppressed its publication. In view of this fact, Mr. Chilton declines to be interviewed

chief of the consular bureau will be an-nounced in a few days.

CAPITOL TOPICS.

Presidential Postmasters. The President today sent to the Senate number of appointments of postmasters, made during the recess of Congress, that have heretofcre been published.

Confirmations. The Senate, in executive session today

confirmed the following nominations: Col. J. J. Coppinger, to be brigadier gen-

eral in the army. John L. Peak of Missouri, to be minister

to Switzerland. Also the following postmasters: California-Webster Wotkyns, Pasadena; Wm. S. Staley, Selma; P. C. Montgomery,

Portersville; Joseph Marks, Oronville; M. J. Byrnes, Visalia. Texas-O. D. Baker, Uyalde; F. M.

Texas—O. D. Baker, Uvalde; F. M. Adams, Forney; C. W. Willis, Big Spring; Wm. G. Williams, Waxahachie; Sallie West, Hillsboro'; E. M. Tate, Sulphur Springs; E. E. Solomon, Baird; O. Y. Rathbun, Whitewright; T. M. Matthews, Athens; E. R. Manning, Albany; C. W. McNeil, Laredo; S. A. Hill, ir., Belleville; J. E. Green, Giddings; G. C. Green, Mineral Wells; W. M. Compton, Meridian; A. L. Board, Seymour.

eral Wells; W. M. Compton, Meridian; A. L. Board, Seymour.
Also the folowing in the army: Brig. Gen. Wesley Merritt, to be major general; Col. Zenas Randall Bliss, twenty-fourth infantry, to be brigadier general.
First lieutenants to be captains—Jno. T. French, fr., fourth artillery; James B. Alshire, first cavalry; Isaac W. Littell, tenth infantry; Gonzalez S. Bingham, ninth cavalry.

Pay department-Col. Thaddeus H. Stan-

Pay department—Col. Thaddeus H. Stanton, to be paymaster general.
Corps of engineers—Col. Wm. P. Craighill, to be chief of engineers.
Judge advocate general's department—Col. Thomas Francis Barr, to be assistant judge advocate general; Maj. Geo. B. Davis, to be deputy judge advocate general.
Quartermaster's department—Lieutenant Colonel Geo. H. Weeks to be assistant grartermaster general, Major G. Gilber with to be deputy quartermaster general, Capt. Jno. L. Clem to be quartermaster. Capt. Jno. L. Clem to be quartermaster.
Subsistence department—Major Samuel T.
Cushing to be assistant commissary general, Capt. Wells Willard to be commissary
of subsistence, Capt. Henry G. Sharpe to e commissary of subsistence.

Medical department—Lleut, Col. Dallas

Medical depirtment—Lieut. Col. Dahas Bache to be assistant surgeon general, Maj. David L. Huntington to be deputy surgeon general, Maj. William E. Waters to be dep-uty surgeon general, Maj. Justus M. Brown to be deputy surgeon general, Capt. Wm. C. Shannon to be surgeon, Capt. Louis W. Crampton to be surgeon, Capt. Louis S. Crampton to be surgeon, Capt. Louis S. Tesson to be surgeon, Capt. Edw. Fisher to be surgeon, Capt. Daniel M. Appe to be surgeon.

Pay department—Lieut. Col. George Evyr

Glenn, to be assistant paymaster general; Maj. Asa B. Carey, to be deputy paymaster

Kit Carson Post's Campfire.

general.
Corps of engineers-Lieutenant colonels to be colonels: John M. Wilson, John W. Barlow, P. C. Hains, George L. Gillespie, Charles R. Suter.

Kit Carson Post, No. 2, G. A. R., will hold an open campfire and pound party on Monday evening, 23d instant, at Grand Army Hall, the donations received to be distributed on Christmas among the un-employed and needy comrades and the widows and crphans of the post. Ad-dresses will be delivered on the occasion by Gen. D. B. Henderson, Representative

DISTRICT IN CONGRESS NO HOLIDAY RECESS

Ways and Means Committee.

SILVER TALK IN THE SENATE

Mr. Vest Wants to Coin the Bullion in the Treasury.

MR. STEWART'S CRITICISM

The crowds came through the drizzling rain to the Capitol today, knowing that the President's financial message, the Venezuelan question, the Speaker's announcement of House committees and the conten-tion over a holiday recess all combined to insure a day of activity. The Senate galleries again were well filled, except the diplomatic gallery, which is seldom occupied by the foreign representatives, notwithstanding the prominence of foreign topics of late. There were many animated conferences among the Senators prior to the opening of the session, opinion being divided over the parliamentary status resulting from the President's message requesting financial legislation before a recess, although the Senate had previously agreed to a resolution to take a recess today.

Congratulations From Brazil.

A letter from Secretary Oiney gave a congratulatory cablegram from the Brazilian serate, transmitted through Minister Mendonca of Erazil, on President Cleveland's recent enunciation of the Monroe doctrine. The resolution is as follows: "The federal senate of the United States of Brazil sends its greeting to the Senate of the United States of America upon the worthy message of President Cleveland, who so strenuously guards the dignity, the sovereignty and the freedom of the American nations."

Mr. Ledge (Mass.) secured agreement to a resolution reconsting the President for in

resolution requesting the President for in-formation as to the withholding of the exequaturs of the United States vice con-suls at Frzeroum and Harpoot, Turkey.

A Coast Defease Inquiry.

Mr. Proctor (Vt.) submitted a resolution asking the Secretary of War to submit information as to what amount could be profitably expended for coast defenses up to July, 1807. The resolution went over.

Mr. Vest's Financial Resolution. The first response to the President's mes rage urging financial relief came in the form of a resolution offered by Mr. Vest (Mo.), *as follows: "Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed, in pursuance of the existing law, vesting in him full power to do so, to coin as rapidly as possible the silver bullion in the treasury, purchased under the act of July 14, 1800, into standard silver dollars, and with such dollars to redeem, cancel and retire the treasury notes of the United States of July 14, 1800, issued in the purchase of such bullion, and also to redeem the United such bullion, and also to redeem the United

such bullion, and also to redeem the United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, in standard silver dollars, as well as in gold, using whichever may be most abundant and convenient."

Mr. Vest asked immediate consideration of the resolution, but Mr. Flatt (Conn.) objected, and the subject went over.

"I am greatly surprised," remarked Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) that such a resolution should meet with objection."

In Another Form.

Mr. Butler (N. C.) soon brought forward the subject in another form by asking immediate consideration for a resolution of gold for 412 1-2 grains of silver, and to pay in silver when this parity was dis-turbed by the advance in the value of gold. Mr. Platt again objected.

Private Pension Bills.

The Senate went to the calendar and passed several private pension bills. While this was proceeding. Mr. Stewart (Nev.) rose to inquire: "What has become of the President's message transmitted to this bedy last evening? Is it on the table? Are remarks in order?"
Mr. Hawley (Conn.) quickly interposed:

Mr. Hawley (Conn.) quickly interposed:
"We are doing a little good," and said, "it
is to be hope! the Senator will allow the
consideration of pension bills to proceed."
Mr. Stewart assented, and more pension
bills were passed. One of these, offered by
Mr. Peffer, required payment of pension
money to wives, in case where male peusioners desert or abandon their families,
or are habitual drunkards, or for any reason fail and neglect to support their famson fail and neglect to support their fam-Mr. Sherman objected, and the bill was

laid aside.

Mr. Squire (Wash.) had the clerk read an amended bill appropriating \$87,000,000 for an extensive system of coast defenses, the amount to be expended in annual install-

At 1 o'clock the Senate went into execu-

Mr. Stewart's Criticism.

At 1:30 o'clock the Senate doors were re opened, and, after the Vice President had announced his signature to the Venezuelan commission bill, Mr. Stewart took the floor for a sharp criticism of the President's firacial message. He said the President's upholding of the Monroe doctrine had placed him on a high level, but the mesage of last evening had suddenly reduced sage of last evening had stadenly reduced him to a very low level. The United States had the resources to create money for any emergency. Wars were not fought on a gold basis. It was the inherent strength of a nation that won victories. England had maintained her position dur-ing the Nanoleonic wars by placing a fini-tive the Nanoleonic wars by placing a finiing the Napoleonic wars by placing a fiat on the bills of the Bank of England. Let the President once announce that the United States obligations will be paid in silver, and there will be no further raids on the treasury. If Lordon wants a fine-state

Mr. Dubois Regretted the Financial

Message. Mr. Dubbis (Idaho) said he regretted that the President had felt called upon to send to the Senate such a financial message at the present time. The President must know that he cannot accomplish either a retirement of the greenbacks or the authorization

t bonds.

The only possible result would be to precipitate a tariff agitation. And, so far as financial legislation is concerned, the country should understand, as every Serator here understood, that as soon as the Senate had an opportunity it would adopt the rese lution offered today by Mr. Vest to coin silver bullion and pay government obligations in siver. S nators knew this measure wou'd be adopted if brought to a vote. The country should know it. The opposition to the try should know it. The opposition to the measure would seek to obstruct it and prevent its passage. Mr. Dubois referred to the hopeless situation presented by the President's message, as it is impossible to remedy by immediate legislation, as the President's message, as it is impossible to remedy by immediate legislation, as the President and every man conversant with public affairs was well ware. At 1:45, on motion of Mr. Faulkner (N. Va.), the Senate adjourned until next Tuesday.

The House today responded to the President's message by pigeonholing the resolution for a holi-lay recess and preparing to

that Congress should in the emergency to which Mr. Cleveland had called attention remain at its post. The Speaker announced the committees and the decks were cleared for business. The ways and means com-The Resolution Referred to the House mittee, to which the message was referred, met immediately to organize, and on Monday the work of framing a bill will com

The Special Message.

As soon the journal had been approved Speaker Reed laid before the House the President's special message. Notwithstanding the fact that all the members had read the document in the newspapers all listened with attention. There was no demonstration of any kind, however, when the reading was concluded.

The Committees Announced.

Speaker Reed immediately referred the message to the committee on ways and means, and then announced the membership of the committee of the House. Much more interest was manifested on the fluor in the composition of the committees than

in the message, as every member was vitally interested in his assignment.

As soon as the reading of the lists had been completed Messrs. Cannon and Dingley offered resolutions for the printing of documents necessary for the use of their ammittees and it was hamadistable and committees, and it was immediately evi-dent that the House was to plunge to the actual business of the session.

No Holiday Recess Taken.

Mr. Dirgley called up the holiday recess esolution, which had been returned with an amendment from the Senate, and moved its reference to the committee on ways and means. The motion was agreed to, alhough there were a few dissenting voices from the democratic benches. Then, 12:55, the House adjourned till Monday.

THE JURY INSTRUCTED.

some New Points Raised in the Street Extension Cases.

Judge Cox this morning instructed the jury as to the form of their finding in case 453, Ingleside subdivision, the second of the street extension cases to be heard in the District court.

In the first case heard, 419, Denison and Leighton's subdivision of Mt. Pleasant Judge Cox told the jury that in assessing benefits those assessments need not necesbenefits those assessments need not necessarily be confined to the particular subdivision in question. But today, at the request of Mr. A. S. Worthington of special counsel for the District, Judge Cox instructed the jury that Congress assumes that the lands will be benefited, and it would be for the fury to find the amount of the benefits and assess one-half thereof on the land. The benefits should, he said, be confined to each particular subdivision in question; and in assessing the benefits the easiest method would be, he thought, to find the area of each lot and then charge against each particular lot

be, he thought, to find the area of each lot and then charge against each particular lot or parcel its proport crate share of the benefits. These instructions the court made applicable to case 419 also.

The instructions given in case 419 were repeated with sight alterations, and the jury retired to consider their verdict.

Before they retired, counsel for the land owners noted exceptions to the court's instructions, and Mr. Nathaniel Wilson, of counsel for the land owners, moved that the ccursed for the land owners, moved that the jury be discharged and the case dismissed, as he had done in case 419. Judge Cox overruled the motion, Mr. Wilson noting an exception.

SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

He Gave No Communication to the Press on the Venezuelan Question. The recent speech of Senator Morgan on the Bering sea question has created some n.isapprehension as to the circumstances under which Sir Julian Pauncefote's view of the subject was presented by the American press. In his speech Mr. Morgan stated that the British ambassaddr had communidiffecting the Secretary of the Treasury to cated to the press his arguments on the pay government obligations in goldwhen the question, which, in some respects, were an parity of the metals stood at 25 8-10 grains analysis of the position occupied by the just to the Britis. resentative that it be made known that he gave no communication to the press on the subject, and that the entire presentation of the British attitude was taken from the British blue book, issued from the foreign office at London. From this official publi-cation literal extracts were made, covering some of the more pertipent points of Sir Julian's letters to Lord Salisbury. These letters were written by the ambassador as a matter of information to the foreign office matter of information to the foreign office, and in no sense were intended as a communication to the press, but in due time, when the blue book appeared, reference was reade to the letters. Under these circumstances, the remarks of Mr. Morgan have created a misunderstanding as to the action of the press in research in the control of t of the press in presenting this piece of in-formation.

FIRST, AS USUAL.

The Star's Extra Edition Caught the Town Last Night.

Never was the advantage of a complete, odern newspaper plant demonstrated more effectively in Washington than it was last evening, when The Star, by invoking its splendid facilities for getting and han alling the news, was enabled to give its readers a copy of the President's special message fully an hour before the only contemporary that tried to compete with it in this field. At half-past 5 o'clock the great presses of The Star were rattling off extra editions by hundreds, which were easerly bought by the enterprising newsboys, who know full well the exceptional financial advantage of being early in the field with "extra Stars." So great was the demand, indeed, that it could not be supplied for fully half an hour.

This extra edition gave not only the full text of the message, but also the circumstances leading up to its submission and the state of things in the Senate at the time of its recently which had a marked time of its reception, which had a marked time of its reception, which had a marked bearing on the situation. Every line of the matter presented was eagerly read by people in all sections of the city, and when the presses were finally stopped over 7,500 copies had been printed and sold, making a record for this kind of an extra edition

a record of this sum of an extra culton issued at such an hour.

Thus, three times within a month The Star has come to the front with an extra edition on stirring events. On the occasion of the special message of last Tuesday it had a clear field and showed conclusively that it is in every department a clusively that it is in every department a live newspaer, and that it leads the Dis hive newspaer, and that it leads the his-trict in its facilities for getting the news, for handling it quickly and intelligently, and for spreading it before the people without delay in attractive form. In this it has the efficient aid of the Associated Press, which forms a most valuable ad-junct to its splendid plant.

THE HAZING INQUIRY.

Naval Officers Believe a Court-Martini Will Follow.

The record of the proceedings of the

court of inquiry convened at the Washington navy yard to investigate the alleg-ed hazing of the colored members of the class of seamen guaners was submitted to Secretary Herbert today, together with | ment a review thereof by the judge advocate general of the navy. According to custom the result of the investigation will remain an official secret until the Secretary of the Navy announces his action in the case, Naval efficers who have followed the proeedings of the court are satisfied that a court-martial will be appointed for the trial of the white members of the class who were shown by the evidence adduced to have endeavored to force the colored tion for a holiday recess and preparing to go to work to provide some means for the relief of the treasury. There was no difference of opinion on the surface, at least,

No Excitement in Congress Over the | The President Receives No Calle's but the | The Committees of the House An-President's Message.

NO HOLIDAY RECESS YET DECIDED ON

the Document.

Explanation and True Meaning of

REED'S PROPOSITION

Congress is in no way hysterical over President Cleveland's message asking for financial relief before a holiday recess is The Senate treated the message with slight consideration, and there is apparently only a small minority sentiment there in favor of delaying holiday adjournment or in any way regarding the President's recommendations. It was generally understood before the adjournment resolution was adopted in the executive session yesterday afternoon that the message, which they had been notified was coming, would ask for finacial legislation, and yet they hastened to adopt the resolution while awaiting the message. Some of the Senators-conspicuously Chandler-who are anxious to force the organization of the committees before the holidays, opposed the resolution, but they were quickly overridden, the younger Senators, under the leadership of Dubois, voting with the demo-crats for the recess.

For the House to Determine.

If the idea of a recess is abandoned it will be through the action of the House, on the advice of Mr. Reed. On the meeting of the House this morning the sentiment was greatly divided on the question. There was very little idea that anything could be accomplished by the continued session, and the chief argument advanced in favor of the chief argument advanced in favor of remaining was purely political, it being held that the republican House cught not to place itself in a position which would admit of its being said that they deserted the President in a time of danger for the sake of a Christmas dinner at home. This consideration is liable to influence the House to be adon the heliday vacation.

abandon the holiday vacation.

The general opinion is that if Mr. Cleveland calculated on the popularity of his Venezuela message to give him influence to secure other legislation he desires, he entirely mistook the sentiment of Congress.

Explanation of the Message. An explanation of the message being sent in suddenly after the usual hour of the adjournment of the Senate, and after the House had actually adjourned, is that it was in consideration of the calling off of the proposed meeting of the New York chamber of comerce for the condemnation of the Venezuela message. A call had been signed by the requisite number of members of the chamber of commerce for a meeting, the purpose being to condemn the President. Mr. Cleveland was notified that this had been done and the meeting was to be called. A member of the cabinet at once went to New York to prevent the meeting if possible. After conferring with the leading members and president of the chamber of commerce the meeting was called off. There were telephone communications between the Treasury Department and New York, and then followed the message. It is believed that it was on condition that Congres should be urged at once to take action on finance that the meeting was checked. bers of the chamber of commerce for a

was checked. Its True Meaning.

The true meaning of the message is interpreted to be that the President will meet the situation by another issue of bonds. It is obvious to others, and probably to him, that no such action as he desires can be had by Congress while the Senate is in its present condition. His idea in calling upon Congress instead of acting himself, as heretofore, is believed to be merely to fix the responsibility it is probable that the House responsibility it is probable that the House rsponsibility it is probable that the House will endeavor to pass a measure of relief as speedily as possible, and then leave it with the Senate, for which no party is responsible, to deal with the matter as they see fit. It will probably lie with Mr. Reed to do as he pleases in the matter, as far as the House is corcerned. After announcing his committees, he will confer with his leading chairmen, and the policy will be fixed. He has already conferred with most of those men whose advice he generally seeks, and it is pretty well understood what will be done. The committee of ways and means is expected to organize at once, and to take up expected to organize at once, and to take up the question. The belief is that the committee will report substantially the proposition made by Mr. Reed during the las

Mr. Reed's Proposition. This proposition reduced the rate of interest and the term of the bonds, which

may now be issued for the purposes of redemption, and then, in addition, provide "That to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the current expenses of the government so long as current revenues shall be deficient, he is authorized and required from time to time, in his discretion, to issue, sell and dispose of, at not less than par, such an amount of certificates of indebtedness of the denomination \$25, \$50 and \$100, or any multiple thereof, as may be necessary for that purpose, bear-ing not to exceed 3 per cent interest per arnum, payable semi-annually, and re-deemable at the pleasure of the governdeemable at the pleasure of the government, in coin, after three years from their date, with like qualities, privileges and exemptions provided in the act approved January 14, 1875. The Secretary of the Treasury may, at his discretion, sell and dispose of the same for not less than an equal amount of lawful money of the United States at designated denositories. United States, at designate 1 depositories in the United States, and at such post offices as he may select, and he shall use the proceeds thereof for the purpose pro-vided in this section and for no other." It is regarded as likely that such a meas-

are may be put through the House. Increase of Customs Duties.

Another proposition which the committee on ways and means is expected to report promptly is for a horizontal increase of the customs duties at the rate of 15 per cent on all things now dutiable, and a cerrespending duty on wool and lumber, new on the free list, the duties at this rate to run

two years.
This latter proposition may go through the Senate, but the indication is that no proposition for bonds can pass that body.
It is not altogether certain that an effort on the part of the House to do something to relieve the situation will prevent a heli-day recess. The committees being organized day recess. The committees seing organized the ways and means committee, can get to work, and there will be no absolute need for Congress to be in session while they are formulating a measure. But the democrats of the House have decided to resist adjourn-

An Army Board. The Secretary of War has appointed Maj.

Gen. Wesley Merritt, Col. Geo. W. Weeks, assistant quartermaster general, and Lieut. Col. George M. Randall, a board to mest at Bismarck, N. D., for the purpose of making a thorough examination of all the sites for

IS NOT HYSTERICAL AT THE WHITE HOUSE THE TASKS ASSIGNED

Members of the Cabinet.

The Personnel of the Venezuelan Commission Being Discussed-Army and Navy Officials Active.

Although there were many callers at the White House today, the President declined to receive any one outside of his cabinet. Messrs. Olney, Carlisle and Herbert each spent some time with the President. Before he went to the White House, Secretary Olnev saw Senator Lodge, Representative McCreary of Kentucky, Minister Romero and Representative Dinsmore of Arkansas, There is every indication that the President will proceed immediately to the selection of the commission to locate the Venezuelan boundary line as soon as the act has received his signature.

Men for the Commission.

In view of the great importance of the work to be discharged by this commission, the President will endeavor to secure the services as members of men of the highest haracter and ability.

None of the names he has in mind have

None of the names he has in mind have been officially mentioned, nor will they be until the President has been notified by the persons selected of their acceptance of the high commission. It is intimated, however, that in view of the fact that the work may in some respects be of a technical nature there may be on the list the name of an army officer or a naval officer. May Visit Madrid.

There is also a probability that it may e necessary for the commission to visit Madrid and The Hague in order to obtain access to the ancient official records of the Spanish and Dutch claims, inherited by

the Spanish and Dutch claims, inherited by Great Britain and Venezuela.

The State Department has been informed by some persons of repute who have made a study of the subject that there is ground for the belief that upon careful scrutiny the claim of Venezuela to the territory in dispute on the border will be found to be without solid foundation, and that the commission will be obliged to find that Great Britain is in fact really entitled to the possession of the whole tract claimed by her, and perhaps even more territory. Will Not Change Its Course.

These simple representations have not,

however, shaken the determination of the administration to proceed in the course it has laid down. In its view, if the decision is in favor of Great Britain, there will be a practical demonstration of the upright-ness of the motives of our government in demanding a settlement of this great queztion on the sole basis of absolute and exact justice.

Army and Navy Officials Active. Although affairs at the War and Navy Departments show no unusual activity at present, it is very evident that the officials are fully alive to the importance of being prepared for any emergency that may arise out of the present situation. Steps are being taken quietly for the completion and repair of naval vessels, and the equipment of troops, etc. While there is a general impression that the Venezuela boundary dispute will eventually be settled to the satisfaction of the United States without recourse to arms, it is also realized that it is necessary to be prepared to maintain whatever line of action the progression. tain whatever line of action the progress of events may entail upon the United States.

The importance o, increasing our nava The importance o. increasing our naval strength is engaging the earnest consideration of the Secretary of the Navy and his assistants, and it is said that Congress will be urged to authorize the construction of two additional battle ships in order that the department may at once take advantage. tage of the liberal offers recently made by Cramp & Co. and other ship building firms. The plan proposed is to distribute contracts for battle ships so as to provide for their construction by the Newport News Company, the Union Iron Works and the Cramps, under the terms of the bids recently submitted by the firms named. The bids are regarded as extremely advantageous to the government, and their acceptance would serve to add immensely to the strength of the navy without much loss of time.

A SECRET TREATY.

Rumor of an Alliance With Russia. but It is Not Credited.

It has been rumored that the United States has a secret treaty with Russia, under the terms of which the czar's government pledges its support to the United States in the event of a war with Great Britain. Although officials of the State Department will not discuss the subject. the report finds no credence in circles usually well informed on our diplomatic affairs, inasmuch as such a treaty would be lays, inasmuch as such a treaty would be in direct conflict with the long established policy of the United States against "entangling alliances with foreign powers." Despite this disbelief in the existence of a treaty, there is a strong popular feeling that, in case of a war of the kind indicated, the United States would have the friendly aid and good offices of the Russian government, if, indeed, we did not the physical support of her powerful military establishment.

THE SLACK CHILDREN. There Will Be More Legal Battles Fought.

Referring to the published statement that Mrs. Mary Kemble Sisck would withdraw her centest over the will of her husband, the late Wm. H. Slack, that she might prosecute the habeas corpus proceedings instituted here by her for the recovery of he children, Mr. Geo. E. Hamilton of counse for her stated to a Star reporter today that

it was news to him.

Since Judge Hagner granted the injunction restraining all proceedings here and chewhere respecting the custody of the children, he said, nothing had been said by Mrs. Slack to her counsel which would in duce them to believe she would withdraw fer contest over the will. Without saying so absolutely, Mr. Hamilton's tone rather indicated that Mrs. Slack would in no way relax her efforts to secure her little girls. Thursday next counsel for Mrs. ill ask Judge Hagrer to modify the ords will ask Judge Hagrer to monity the order of the court allowing her access to her children only two hours a day, at the home of Misa Riggs, where the children are sent by their aunt. Mrs. Addie Slack Perrine. It is understood that Mrs. Slack will ask the court to direct that the little ones be given more time with her. given more time with her.

NAVAL EVOLUTIONS.

had not changed the orders of the North

The North Atlantic Squadron Not to Go Beyond Reach. Secretary Herbert today stated that he

Atlantic squadron, and he will confer with Admiral Bunce, the commander of the squadron, tomorrow relative to the projected cruise, after which the plans for the jacted cruise, after which the plans for the future will be definitely known. The indications are that if the squadron leaves United States waters at all, it will not be sent beyond reach of telegraphic communication, or to any point from which it could not speedily return to the country. It is regarded as almost certain that the proposed fleet exercises in the Guif of Paria, off the coast of Venezuela, will be abandoned in consequence of the present state of our foreign relations.

If you want today's

news today you can find

it only in The Star.

nounced Today.

MR. HITT HEAD OF FCREIGN AFFAIRS

Dingley Leads Ways and Means

THE OTHER CHAIRMEN

and Cannon Appropriations.

Speaker Reed announced his committees cday. It has been years since they have teen made up before the holiday recess. The assignments give general satisfaction, and the disposition made of the various candidates for chairmanships is received with universally favorable comment. The

list is as follows: Foreign Affairs. REPUBLICANS.
Hitt, Ill., chairman. Taft, Ohio.
Draper, Mass. Smith, Mich.
Adams, jr., Pa. Heatwole, Minn.
Quigg, N. Y. Pearson, N. C.

Draper, Mass. Adams, jr., Pa. Quigg, N. Y. Cousins, Iowa. McCreary, Ky.

Dinsmore, Ark. Money, Miss. Newlands, Nev. Price, La. Tucker, Va. Ways and Means. RRPUBLICANS

Dingley, Me., chair-Russell, Conn.
man.
Payne, N. Y.
Dalzell, Pa.
Hopkins, Ill.
Grosvenor, Ghio.
Dingley, Me., chair-Russell, Conn.
Doliver, Iowa.
Steele, Ind.
Delvace, Ind.
Delvace, Ind.
Tawney, Minn. DEMOCRATS.

Tarsney, Mo. Wheeler, Ala. McLaurin, S. C. Crisp, Ga. McMillan, Tenn. Turner, Ga. Rules. REPUBLICANS.

Crisp, Ga. Appropriations. REPUBLICANS.

Cannon, Ill., chair-Arnold, R. I.
man.
Bingham, Pa.
Grout, Vt.
Northway, Ohio.
Stone, Pa.

REPUBLICANS.
Hainer, Neb.
Blue, Kan.
Pitney, N. J.
McCall, Tenn.

Sayers, Tex. Robertson, La. Layton, Ohio. Bartlett, N. Y. Dockery, Mo. Livingston, Ga. Banking and Currency. REPUBLICANS.

DEMOCRATS.

Coinage, Weights and Measures C. W. Stone, Pa., Hadley, Ill. chairman. McClure, Ohio, Hartman, Mont. Loudenslager, N. J. Fairchild, N. Y. Hunter, Ky. Cannon, Utah.

Hunter, Ky. Brewster, N. Y. DEMOCRATS. Allen, Miss. Bankhead, Ala.

REPUBLICANS. Boutelle, Me., chair-Bull, R. I. Hulick, Ohio. Hilborn, Cal. Dayton, W. Va.

Hall, Mo. Tate, Ga. Hart, Pa. Meyer, La Military Affairs. REPUBLICANS.

Catron, N. M. Tracy, Mo. DEMOCRATS. Tarsney, Mo. Tyler, Va. McClellan, N. Y. Washington, Tenn Hart, Pa. Lockhart, N. C

Pacific Railroads. REPUBLICANS. Powers, Vt., chair-Black, N. Y. man. Hepburn, Iowa. Wright, Mass. Watson, Ohio. Faris, ind.

Interstate and Foreign Commerce REPUBLICANS. Henburn, Iowa, chair- Settle, N. C. Aldrich, Ill. Joy, Mc. Corliss, Mich. Bennett, N. Y

man.
Fletcher, Minn.
Sherman, N. Y.
Wanger, Pa.
Doolittle, Wash. DEMOCRATS.

Henderson, chairman, Ray, N. Y.

REPUBLICANS.
I o w a , Strong, Ohles Baker, N. H.
Connolly, Ill.

Burton, Mo. Brown, Tenn. Lewis, Ky. Updegraff, Iowa. Gillet, Mass. DEMOCRATS.
Culberson, Texas. Balley, Texas.

Boatner, La. Terry, Ark. Washington, Tenn. De Armond, Mi Elections No. 1. REPUBLICANS.

DEMOCRATS. Turner, Va. Dinsmore, Ark.

Elections No. 2. REPUBLICANS, Johnson, Ind., ch'n. Taylor, Ohio. Strode, Neb. Miller, W. Va Prince, Ill. Long, Kan. DEMOCRATS.

DEMOCRATS. Jones, Va. Bell, Texas. DeArmond, Mo. Rivers and Harbors. REPUBLICANS.

DEMOCRATS.
Catchings, Miss. McCulloch, Ark. Berry, Ky.

Chickering, N. Y. Foote, N. Y.

Speaker Reed, chair-Henderson, Iowa, man. Dalzell, Pa. DEMOCRATS. McMillin, Tenn.

DEMOCRATS.

Walker, Mass., chair- Fowler, N. J.
man.
Brosius, Pa.
Johnson, Ind.
Van Voorhees, Ohio.
McCleary, Minn.
Cooke, Iil.

Black, Ga. Newlands, Nev. Cowen, Md. Cobb, Mo. Cobb, Ala.

Sparkman, Fla. Spencer, Miss, Clerk, Ala. McRae, Ark. Naval Affairs.

DEMOCRATS. Cummings, N. Y.

Hull, Iowa, chair- Southwick, N. 7, man.
Curtis, N. Y.
Marsh, Ill.
Penton, Ohio. man. Curtis, N. Y. Marsh, Ill. Woomer, Pa. Griffin, Wis.

Arnold, Pa. Johnson, Cal. Hubbard, Mo. DEMOCRATS. Harrison, Ala.

Boatner, La. Kyle, Miss. Bell, Texas. Patterson, Tenm Sulzer, N. Y.

Price, La. Patterson, Tenn. Bartlett, N. Y. Rusk, Md. Ellet, Va.

chairman. Ray, N. Y. Broderick, Kan.

Daniel, N.Y., chrm. Leonard, Pa. Royse, Ind. Moody, Mass. Cooke, Ill. Linney, N. C.

Harrison, Ala. Maguire, Cal. Kyle, Miss. Elections No. 3. REPUBLICANS. McCall, Mass., chrm. Walker, Va. Thomas, Mich. Overstreet, I Jenkins, Wis. Codding, Pa. Overstreet, Ind, Codding, Pa.

Hooker, N.Y., chrm. Barrett, Mass. Hermann, Ore. Reeves, Ill. Stephenson, Mich. Towns, Mian. Hermann, Ore. Stephenson, Mich. Reyburn, Pa. Copper, Wis. Burten, Ohio. Dovener, W. Va. Clark, Mo. Walker, Va.

Lester, Ga. Clark, Ala. Ballways and Canals.